equal to their own devotion. The emotion of the witnesses of this scene was indescribable, and the ears noticed in the eyes of the President proved how profound was his own. Ten decorations were dis-tributed. Each one of the wounded men, 37 in num-ber, received from the hands of the President one hundred francs.

Who wouldn't be enthusiastic in such times? The Constitutionnel would have done better to keep this letter dark, for though it looks like generosity it is nothing more than bribery and corruption, and suggests the pertinent inquiry. Where did the money The suppressed journals are beginning to rean

pear. The Pays and the Siecle have just looked forth from their holes, like burrowing animals awakening from the torpors of a hard winter. contain little editorial, however, and venture no comments upon passing events. M. Guerounière. in the Pays, writes as follows, on his return to his post "It would no doubt better suit our interests and our sentiments to persevere in our resolution, to fold our aims, and weep over many things that are local, and that which no longer exist. But it better suits our patriotism to resume our task, to aid good intentions, to encourage toleration, and to speak as often as we can, without betraving our convictions and aggravating the perils of the situation The Assembly is dissolved and the Constitution has disappeared. But two great things remain; the Republic and Universal Suffrage. There remains also what we dealer to preserve and defend above all things-France. As long as she remains, we shall not consider ourselves at liberty to wrap ourselves up in sorrow for our disappointed hopes, and regret them eternally. There can be no eternal ruins for us, but those of our country. Until she falls, we shall believe that God is just, and France is great. The fremainder of the paper is filled up with extracts from the Patrie and the Constitutionnel of theday before. The usual aliment of the journals, however, is found in the decrees of the President, petting Department after Department under the state of stege. If you have read one paper you have read them all. Journalism in France is now the most contemptible profession to which a man can devote himself. The bureaux of the Debats, the Pays, the Sicele are jobp-rinting offices, at the best ; that of the Constitutionnel and the Patrie sing the praises of the government by the yard, and coin falsehoods to order. The Charitari, too, has returned to life, but shorn of the essential conditions of its existence. Four-afths of its caricatures, its jokes, its portraits, were upon political subjects, this field is of course now closed, and it is forced to glean a scanty subsistence from the salient points and absurd sides of such subjects as remain; the fine arts, literature, Paristife, &c., &c. But its wit is pale, its spirit grave the Charmari, with its eyes bandaged, its tongue tied, its crayon blunted, is like a plant without sunlight, or animal life without air. The Havre Journal begs the indulgence of its subscribers, as it is obliged to send the proof of its daily issue to the Prefect of the Department to be revised and corrected before it can be put to press. This delays the delivery of the paper from three to four hours. Throughout such Departments as are in a state of siege,-nmeteen in number, or nearly one-quarter of the territory of France,-the press is muzzled as at Paris and Havro.

The vote by yea and may for the continuation of Napoleon's powers, with some modifications, takes place on Saturday and Sunday, the 20th and 21st of this month, nine days from this present writing .-The motive which led so many thousands of indifferent and even hostile persons to vote in his favor in 1848, will again contribute to swell his majority It is a general opinion, even among those who condemn his course the most severely, that as he has the physical, the brutal force of the army to sustain him, he ought also to be backed by the moral au thority of an overwhelming vote. There can be no doubt entertained that the yeas will exceed the nays and rather than this excess should be that of a few hundred thousand only, the timid, the doubting, and a large portion even of those adverse to the coup d'état, will conspire to run his plurality up to two or three million. I hear such sentiments expressed on all sides, as it is allowed by all that should ke, by any chance, be rejected by a negative vote, the country would become a prey to the wildest anarchy and confusion. The adoption of the secret ballot instead of the register of each voter's name with hi aye or his nay, has greatly strengthened Louis Napoleon's position. The Prefect of one of the southern Departments, however, in his telegraphic dispatch upon the state of affairs with him, says "Many mayors regret the adoption of the secre ballot, as the peasants were enchanted at being able to register their signatures for Napoleon." (Observe the frequent use of the imperial Napoleon, instead of Louis Napoleon, or M. Bonoparte. Galignani, nine times out of ten, says 'Le Prince.') You will remember that some weeks ago I spoke of a visit I had made to a large manufactory in the Faubourg St. Antome, and that I mentioned the disgust and the antipathy universally expressed by the work men for the Assembly. The summary manner in which this corrupt and plotting body was turned ou of doors and dispersed to the lour winds by the President, has almost reconciled them to the policy of him that performed the act. Not one of these men (and the same may be generally said of the workmen of the city) was absent from his duty during the battle of the 4th and 5th, and I learn positively that they will either vote for Louis Na poleon or abstain, that few or none will give nega-tive ballots. Men that will throw up their hats for what a man has done, are more than half won over to the support of what he may do. The dissolution of the Chamber has certainly secured to the President the countenance of men and fractions of parties, whose hostility it seemed impossible to con-

But in regard to the Election of the 20th, a very pertinent question is asked, Who is to count the votes? Who is to be responsible to the public for for the secutrity of the report that may be made None that I have yet heard of. Under a Dictatorship there is no public to whom the Dictator is responsi ble. He renders no account of his acts, nor of the negative votes thrown in reprehension of his conduct The Prefects have been instructed to turn out of of fice all their subordinates-Mayors, Justices of the Peace, and what not-whose fidelity they suspectand to fill their places with men after their own hearts. I cannot see yet-and certainly no measures have been made public - any means by which the exactitude of the return is to be guaranteed. I am afraid that the votes will be counted somewhat as they were once in a virgin forest in Maine, before civilization had penetrated there. The polls were established in a shed, and a half-bushel basket was converted for the nonce into a ballot-box. A pitch boiler, a raftsman, and a hunter and trapper had Ceputed themselves vote-distributors and overseers About ten o'clock, Jim Smith thought it was strange that nobody had come, and threw into the ballot-box a handful of votes, bearing the names of certain citizensi who aspired to sundry offices in the gift of the people. At noon, Sam Parsons chocked in another bunch, as it was really lamentable to reflect upon the indifference of the sovereigns. The three then went away to dinner, leaving a supply of votes for the people to help themselves. When they came back in the afternoon, they found several large wads of votes added to the pile of universal suffrage than they had left in the morning. " Oh " said Bill Jones "this is too much altogether there ain't so many people in the hull Commonwealth." So they took ent about half, leaving what seemed to be the fair expression of the sentiment of the community. They then counted them, did them up in a bundle, put the seals upon them, and sent them off to Augusta. This locality was the banner town that year, and all the Democratic papers, (I believe I said that Jim Smith and fellows were Democrate,) called upon the unterrified to imitate the glorious example of this virgin forest. Now, if the Patrie publishes the returns, as Yeas, 7,919,833, Nays 19, there is not a press n France that would dare to contradict or to quer

tion it. I can but hope, however, that means will be adopted to satisfy the people of the genuineness of the report of this most important vote. Up to this time, says the Patrie, the vote of the army, so far as known, stands thus: Yeas, 61,456;

Nays, 3,749. The heaviest negative votes have been thrown by the Engineers and the Artillery. Mathe maticians understand and appreciate Republicanism by instinct, and it strikes them as being as natural and inevitable as the science of angles. Usurpation | says

and Dictatorship seem as unreasonable as to suppose a gun will shoot round a corner

I believe that no American was killed during the Revolution. An officer of the Navy, however, will shot in the knee; it is feared that he will have to undergo amputation of the limb. Another officer, teeing reveral muskets levelled at him, fell flat on his face upon the sire walk , the balls whistled over A friend of mine was quite seriously wounded in the forehead by the club of a Sergeant te Ville, for having been somewhere in the vicinity of a shout of A bas PEmpereur. Mr Lendall Cazeaux, a Frenchman by both, but for many years an American citizen, was arrested for the same crime, and conveyed to the Conciergerie. He spent six days here. in company with every sor; of creature and thing : jostled by men of every grade of society, from the cut-throat and the representative of the people up to the honest man. There were eleven hundred pri soners in the building and if I heard aright, six huadred in the huge cell in which Mr. Cazeaux was confined. He was finally released at the repeated instances of the American agents here.

One of the first decrees of the President after the coup d'état was to restore the Pantheon to the uses of the Catholic religion, " under the invocation of St. Genevieve," to whom it was originally dedicated It was built as a church by Louis XV, but its destination was changed by the National Assembly in 1791, which decreed that it should be a burial place for Frenchmen illustrious by virtue, genius, or public services. All the symbols characteristic of a religious edifice were in consequence removed, and replaced by insignia of Liberty and the Republic, and the following inscription in bronze letters was placed upon the front Aux Grands Hommes to Patrie Reconnaissante. The honors of the Pantheon were first accorded to Mirabeau, who had died two days before the decree of the Assembly was passed. The National Convention decreed, in 1795, that the remains of a man should not be deposited at the Pantheon till ten years after his death. The cost of the Pantheon, from first to last, has exceeded five millions of dollars. What an excellent opportunity this, of making friends of the priests, and what a glerious occasion to prove how much you love religion and the temple where its s rvices are performed, just at the moment when you seem to care for neither God nor man!

Another decree sets apart the sum of 200,000 francs. out of which all such innocent persons whose prop erty may have been injured during the 2d, 3d and 4th of December, are to be indemnified for the loss sustained. Application is to be made before the 18th of the month : the claimants to appear with proofs of their non-complicity in the insurrection, and an appraisal by competent and indifferent persons of the damage they have suffered.

Still another decree runs thus, somewhat abbre

viated:
The President of the Republic, upon the proposition of the Minister of the Interior:
"Considering that France needs repose, labor and
security: that for loo many years, society has been
deeply troubled by the machinations of anarchy, and
by the insurrectional outbreaks of the members of
secret societies, and persons who have already suffered at the hands of justice, who are always ready
to become the instruments of disorder. to become the instruments of disorder :

"Considering that the resent laws are insuffi-cient, and that it is necessary to modify them, at the same time conciliating the duties of humanity with the interests of society ... Decrees: Any individual placed under the sur Decrees: Any individual placed under the sur veillance of the high pelice, who shall be found guilty of having quitted the limits prescribed to him. (rupture de ban,) shall be transported, as a measure of public safety, to a penitentiary colon, in Cavenne

Algeria, for five years at least, and ten years at most.

'The same measure shall be applicable to all individuals found guilty of having belonged to a secret society.

This law, like all others, during the past week, is made, proposed, passed, signed and promulgated by the President alone, who is thus Council of State, Legislative and Executive at once.

If a law may be passed in a manner so incon ceivably illegal, why may not the President go a step further in illegality, and make it retroactive ! In fact, the clause relating to members of secret so cieties reads precisely as if it were meant to apply not merely to those who may belong to such socie ties, but to such as have belonged to them.

In the meantime, Paris is slowly recovering its gayety. M'lle. Rachel has made her first appear ance since her six months' absence, to an overflow ing house. The smaller theaters are bringing out the Reviews of the year and their Christmas spectacles. The masked balls commence at the Grand Opera on the 20th, but we shall not draw a long breath till after the election. I doubt whether we have any-Christmas this year. Perhaps if this one is spoiled however, Louis Napoleon will ordain another some where in January. At any rate, it is understood that the Government intends to decree any quantity of festivity, hilarity and contentment. The New Year will probably be inaugurated with flowers, and fetes, d fireworks.

Progress of the Usurpation.

The Moniteur of Dec. 9 contains a most decided symptom of an intention on the part of the Government to dispense with all law. Upon the plea that no penal statute of sufficient severity exists to enable the Government to deal with seditious offenses, a decree is promulgated which empowers the executive to transport, for ten years any obnoxious person. The following is the substance of the decree in these general terms, as nothing would be easier than to bring within the category of delinquents specified any person whom the Government found an obstacle to its designs. This is the first formal usurpation of the legislative power, the other decrees being more or less the necessary consequences or accompaniments of the coup detait.

But the decree in question is the promulgation of an arbitrary penal staute, which henceforth forms, so long as the present power endures, an integral pertion of the penal code. Usually, when an extraordinary piece of legislation is required during the suspension or recess of the legislative power, in constitutional countries, a reserve is made in the last article in favor of parliamentary rights, and the The Moniteur of Dec. 9 contains a mos

suspension or recess of the legislative power, in constitutional countries, a reserve is made in the last article in favor of parliamentary rights, and the necessity of legislative sanction is implicitly recognized by an engagement to submit a bill for this object to the Legislature when it shall meet. The present decree makes no such reserve whatever. Nor is there at present any guarantee whatever that the whole body of French law may not be entirely vitilated and perverted by a series of arbitrary decrees of the same nature.

vitiated and perverted by a series of arbitrary decrees of the same nature.

The following is the Decree:

The President of the Republic, on the proposition of the Minister of the Interior.

Considering that France has need of order, work and security; that during too many years past society has been deeply agistated and troubled by the machinations of anarchy, as well as by the insurrectional attempts of those who are affiliated to secret societies, and ex-convicts, always ready to become instruments of disorder;

Considering that by their constant habits of revolt against all laws, this class of men not only compromises tranquilities, work and public order, but also authorises unjust alreads and deplerable calumines against the sound working population of Paris and Lyons.

Considering that the actual legislation is insufficient, and that it is necessary to modify the same, while reconciling the duties of humanity, with the interests of the general security, decrees.

the duties of humanity, with the interests of the general security, decrees:

1. Every individual placed under the surveillance of the high police, who shall be found guilty of the offense of rupture of tan, may be transported, as a measure of general security, to a Penitentiary Colony in Cayenne or Algeria. The term of transportation shall be at the least five years, and at the longest ten.

2. The same measure shall be applicable to individuals found guilty of having belonged to a secret society.

3. The effect of re-subjection to the surveillance of the high police shall be for the future to give the Government the right of determining the place in which the condemned person is to reside after having undergone his punishment.

4. All individuals placed under the surveillance of the

shment.

4. All individuals pixed under the surveillance of the high police are forbidden to reside at Paris or in the bunices.

banders.

3. The persons designated by the preceding acticle shall be obliged to quit Paris and the bandens within the delay of ten days from the presnulgation of the present decree, unless they have obtained a person of residence from the administration. To such as apply these will be delivered a passport and ticket of aid, which will lay down their timerary as far as their native prace, or to the place which they designate.

rary as far as their native piace, or to the place which they designate.

6. In case of contravention of srticles 4 and 5 of the present decree, the persons contravening may be transported, as a measure of general security, to a penitentiary colony in Cavenne or Algeria.

7. The individuals manaported by virtue on the present decree shall be subjected to work on the peniteniary establishment. They shall be deprived of their civil and political rights. They shall be subjected to malitary purisdiction; the makinary laws shall be subjected to them. In case of escape from the establishment the transported shall be concerned to an imprisonment, the term of which shall not exceed the remaining period for which they have to undergo transportation. They shall be subjected to military descipting, and subsediments toward their chiefs and civil or military superintendants during the period of the imprisonment.

Regulations of the Executive power shall determine organization of these penitentiary colonies.

The Ministersof the Interior and of War are charged, in what concerns him, with the execution of the pre-decree.

Done at Paris, at the Elysce National, the Council of Done at Paris, at the Elysce National, the Council of Ministers having been heard, Drc. 8, 1831.

Louis Napolkon Benaparte.

Countersigued by the Minister of the Interior.

Dg Monny.

Movements of the Usurper. The correspondent of The Daily News The truth is, that the first and second day after the compidetat, the President was frightened at the terribio caim which followed it. He had presented for an instent and fearful resistance. The silence of the mustified, the absence from the streets of Red Republicans and Socialists, a strend him. Where were they all, and what were they about? And, above all, how to get at them? That was the great question. The answer seems to have been, Withdraw The truth is, that the first and second day after the on. The answer seems to have been, withdraw of only every soldier, but every policeman from his ost, and leave the "demagogues" to suppose that e are in a later of in warrantable and fool hardy onfidence. This will bring the fellows out, and set them to work. We will then stand quietly by till they have built their barricades, and then pounce upon them like vultures, and sweep them from the

The President of the Republic, accompamed by Cois. Nev and Fleury, and the Minister at War, and attended by his usual export, visited the hispitals on the 18th. He proceeded by the Champs Elyses, on the 10th. He proceeded by the Champs history, crossed the suspension bridge at the invalides, traversed the Esplanade, the Boulevards des Invalides, Mount Parasse to the Val de Grâce, rue de Faubourg St Jacques, and the Quartier Latin. After remaining some time at the hospitals, where he visited the sick and wounded soldiers, he returned by the same route, and visited the hospitals of the Ecurice du Roi, in the Faubourg du Roule.

by the same route, and visited the hospitals of the Ecuries du Roi, in the Faubourg du Route.

The following is from the Constitutionnel:

Vestercar, at a o'clock, the President of the Republic, accompanied be his aides de camp and by the Mouster of War, went to visit the wounded is the Hospital of the Grac Callon. These brave soldiers in pute of their sufferings, replied by the warmest nectionations to the considering words addressed to them by the President. One of them, who was very dangernusly wounded told the chardian at the morning. I may wish for one thing, and that is to see Aspoleon before I de. He recovered sufficient strength to bloom the President with the greatest ardor, 'There another left, at your service. All the men, on receiving their crosses, assed them till their eyes monstened with tears. Nathing could be more affecting than an emporation of the persons present was very great, and the tears which filled the eyes of the President showed how much he was affected by the accorded by the convex lost tributed. The wounded, to the number of 37, each received 100f. The President was very warmly received throughout the whole of his route. His carriage was eacorted by a detachment of our savery was a grand reception at

On the 9th there was a grand reception at the Elysée. Although there had appeared no announcement of this in any journal, it being the usual official night of receptions, those who were eager to carry their devotion to the rising power poured to the palace in such crowds that it is stated that three the parace in such crowns that it is stated that three thousand persons at least were present, and the dancing rooms of last winter had to be thrown open for the circulation of the crowd. Much surprise has been evinced in various quarters at the presence of Lord Normanby among the other members of the di-

atic corps.
course the English Ambassador would not present himself upon such an occasion, without posi-tive instructions from his Government, which he has now the power of consulting momentarily now the power of consisting momentarity by the sub-marine telegraph. The eagerness of the other members of the diplomatic corps to pay their court to the new Dictator seems scarcely more prudent. More than 100 Generals were present, with Marshal Excelmans at their head. All the Ministers were there. Lord and Lady Douglas were present.

Movements of Another Pretender.

The Count de Chambord it beginning to stir The Count de Chambord it beginning to stir himself at Frohsdorf, now that he thinks that he has a chance, by the intervention of others, but by no act or deed of his own, of attaining what he considers his divine right—the throne of France. He has had an audence of Prince Schwarzenberg, and on the 6th the Duke of Blacas started, after having also had an interview with the Prince, for Bruxoiles. Prince Schwarzenberg is reported to have spacen very cauinterview with the Prince, for Bruxelles. Prince Schwarzenberg is reported to have spoken very cautiously to the Pretender. He observed to him that it was impossible for foreign cabinets to withdraw, under present circumstances, their moral support from Louis Napoleon, as he possessed the confidence of the army, which furnished, according to Austrian political ethics I the only guarantee for peace and order. The Duke of Bincas has taken with him several proclamations, summoning the French people to obedience to their legitimate sovereign and offering a free pardon to Louis Napoleon, it is said, on his submission. This Bourbon pretension just now is, of all things, the most likely to be serviceable to the usurper.

The Prisoners, Members of Assembly, and Ar, rests.

The correspondent of The Daily News writes on the 10th:

writes on the 10th:

I met to-day at the side-door of the Ministry of Finance, M. Dupin talking with smothered earnestness to two Representatives, who had probably just touched their salary up to the 1st of December.

Never did I see men who had just fingered their pay look so completely dejected. The ex-President of the Assembly, standing with his umbrella under his aim in the well-known thick-soled shoes upon the muddy pavement, was gesticulating with a suppressed energy, while he powed sata despondant according with made his hearers look still graver, and seemed destinute of a single spark of those facctious salies that were wont to set the Assembly in a roar. And if my information be correct, the Representatives may well look grave, for I hear that it has been inti-And if my information be correct, the Representatives may well look grave, for I hear that it has been intimated to them from the Ministry of War that if they meet anywhere to deliberate, they will be seized and tried forthwith by court-martial. It is said that many of them believe that General 8t. Arnaud would have very little compunction in ordering them to be shot if they were found guilty of contravening the orders of the state of stege. Without partaking of the state of stege. of these extreme fears, we may be sure that the Government would have very little hesitation in transporting such offenders to Cayenne or Algeria. It is already affirmed that this doom is suspended over the heads of the prisoners still remaining in the Castie of Ham and the fort of Moni Valérien. In fact the decree in the Moniteur is especially

the Castle of Ham and the fort of Mont Valerien.

In fact the decree in the Moniteur is especially levied at these prisoners, who are thereby, if they break their ban, subject to transportation. Any attempt to escape would therefore subject Generals Changarnier, Cavaignac, Lamoricière, Oudinot, or Lauriston, or the Montagnard Representatives in confinement, to be tried instantly by Court-Martial and shipped off to the pestiferous tropical penal acolony of Cayenne. With that singular cynicism which has marked several of the acts of the Government since the 2d of December, the instrument which is forged for dealing this entrageous blow is headed by the much-maltreated trinal device of the revolution of February—"Liberty, Equality and a of February-"Liberty, Equality

It is noted, as an instance of the prudent servility of M. Dupin, that he was instrumental in furnishing the Government with the means of identifying the prisoners sent to Mont Valerian who refused to give their names. M. Dupin sent out M. Duponceau, the head Usher of the Assembly, but Tuesday night, to Mont Valerien, to identify the Particle of the Assembly.

mentary prisoners.

Many of the Representatives have left Paris for the country. Those who remain take care not to pluck down upon their heads the rigor of a Government which seems to stuck at nothing. It has been generally resolved to recommend abstention to the voters in the ballot on the 20th inst., as this is regarded as the best means of protesting against its legality. To vote negatively would be to recognize the President's right to put the question.

I understand from a private source, which may be relied on, that Louis Napoleon has sent invi-tations to all the liberated Representatives to attend the sittings of the Consultative Commission. In no single instance have these invitations, so far as I can

earn, been accepted. On the 9th M. Thiers received orders to On the 9th M. Thiers received orders to quit France. After a slight preparation for his jour-ney, and in a very shattered state of health, he was escorted out of his house between two agents of the police, placed in a carriage, and conveyed to the terminus of the Strasburg Railway. Here he was placed in a carriage apart, with his two official attendants, who will not leave him until they have seen him fairly over the French frontier to Kehl, on the right bank of the Rhine, opposite to Stras-burg.

The following members of the Counsel of State, on The following members of the Counsel of State, on the 3d, signed a protest against its dissolution. Bethmont, Vivien, Bureaute Puzy, Soourn, Ed. Charton, Cuvier, De Renneville, Horace Say, Boulstignier Gautier de Rumilly, De Jouvencel, Dinoyer, Carteret, de Fresne, Bouchensy, Lefer, Rivet, Boudet, Comenso, Pons, De L'Herault.

The following is in the letter which M. de Goulard notified to the President his refusal to become a member of the "Consulative Commission."

Monsieur Le President At the same instant that I left the prison of Mazas, Heamed that my name frures upon the list culled by you to form a Commissive Commis-

PARIS, TRUESDAY, Dec. 4, 1851.

MONSIEUR LE PRESIDENT At the same instant that I left the prison of Mazas, I learned that my name figures upon the list culled by you to form a Consulative Commission. I have the hour to inform you that I positively refuse the mission you would confide to me. Honor and my conscience for hid me to accept it.

Agreez, Mons le President, etc. DE GOULARD.

It is also stated that M. Leon Faucher has been similarly treated. Four more Representatives of the Mountain have been arrested, viz. MM. Burgard, Chamlot, Canet and Lafon. M. Chais. Representative for the Hautes-Alpes, has been arrested at his own residence. M. Schelcher, who was wounded at a barricade. M. Bancel and Jules Favre, all members of the Mountain, have fied the country. Among the journalists arrested is M. Adolphe Guerouli, principal editor of the Republique. He will be tried by court-martial, on a charge of attempting to gain over the soldiers on the day of the fight. The 51 Representatives confined in Mont Valerien, have been all liberated, excepting Generals Oudinot and Lauriston, and 12 members of the Mountain. M. Madier de Montjau, the Representative, has not died, as at first reported, from the wound received at a barricade, and it appears likely that he will soon be cured, he is under arrest. Several more arrests have taken place. As many members as could be found of the Socialist conclave of the Seine, were pounced upon by the Police, and swept into the cells of the prison Mazas, where, by the way, MM. Alfred Nettement and de Remusat still remain. About 30 of the editors of the four Socialist papers have been arrested, because they took an active part in getting up the insurrection. Most of the leading members of the Mountain, against whom warrants are out, have avoided arrest, but it It is also stated that M. Leon Faucher

is supposed that most of them are still in Paris. Victor Hugo was safe up to the 19th. M. de St. Cherm, author of a Lithographic Legitimist correspondence, has been arrested

Feeling of the Troops.

Sunday morning, the 7th, everything eemed transpul, says a writer in The London Times he summary proceedings on the two previous days striking terror into not only the few men who migbe supposed to be rash enough to brave an army no in Parts, amounting, it is said, to 130,000 men, all devoted to Louis Napoleon, for the Empire or any thing else the President might think necessary: e triumph of his policy.

The Patrie publishes the following votes

Against 3,749 Abstained 84

The battalion of the 17th regiment of the line, in the pattern of the President of the Continua the powers of the President of the Republic. 822 soldiers 801 have voted for: 21 against.

The following is an extract from a private letter, dated Paris, Dec. 8, 1851
"One of our female servants is married to a noncommissioned officer in one of the regiments of avia broops which are employed more especially in the arrests and executions now going on. We learn from her that her husband was engaged with his arrests and executions now going on. We learn from her that her husband was engaged with his company the entire day yesterday in making arrests. He does not know how many hundred were lodged by his company in the prisons. He says they are or dered out to the Champs ce Mars to-day to shoot a number—reported to be 156—of those condemned by the Court-Martial. From the language used by the wife we infer that the soldiers, at least of that regi-ment, notwibstanding their enormous extra pay, are thoroughly disgusted with their work. All the usual vocabulary of abusive epithets is showered on the President, such as brigand, scelerat, &c.

Incidents.

The Charivari has reappeared. It announces that, for the future, it shall simply discuss the arts and literature. It abandons its positical character, both in its articles and in its caricatures. This

Serious difficulties are stated to have isen between M. Emile Girarlin and the share-olders of the Presse. The latter have commenced proceedings to enforce the republication of the jour-nal. The Tribunal of the Seine has issued an order to M Girandin to that effect, but the paper has not appeared. M Girardin is said to have reinquisised his connection with the Press as director and prin-Three most striking facts are these

1. That Republican and Socialist books, especially Imanaes, are still sold at all the bookstalls. 2. That the Socialist sign of the red triangle is still displayed (though the contrary has been as serted) by the various Associations Fraternelles. 3 That the significant words Liberte, Egalis and Freternite, still remain on every public building in

The booksellers say, however, that they are expecting every day to receive orders not to sell any but the most orthodox books. while the associated cafes close their doors every evening at dark, lest all their habitues be arrested.

The most important event of the 9th was
the issue of the following decree

IN THE NAME OF THE FERNE HE PROPLE. The President of
the Republic, on the report of the Minister of Patilic In
struction and Worship; seeing the law of April 4-10, 1791;
seeing the decree of Feb. 20 1585; seeing the ordinance
of Dec. 12, 1821; seeing the ordinance of Aug 25, 1330;
Decrees, that the former ch. 17th of St. Genevice is restored to the purposes of worship, conformably to the intention of its founder, under the invocation of Sainte Genoviewe, the patron Saint of Paris.

Measures will be eventually taken to establish the regular exercises of public worship in the church according to
the Catholic forms, S.c. &c.

(Signed) Louis Narollon Bonararis.

(Minister of Public Instruction and Worship,
R. Forrout.

Our readers are aware that this decree refers to
the Pantheon. This magnificent building, which The most important event of the 9th was

the Pantheon. This magnificent building, which since 1530 has been considered simply as a splendid monument to the brave men who fell in the Revolumonument to the brave men who fell in the Revolution of that year, whose names are inscribed in
golden letters upon its wails, was commenced in 1757
by the order of Louis XV. In 1791, the Constituent
Assembly, in the spirit of the Revolution, changed
the character and name of the editine, calling it
"Le Pantheon Francais." In 1822 it was again restored as a church, and conservated as such in the
name of Sainte Genevieve, by the Archbishop of
Paris. But in 1830 it again became the Pantheon
and now, by a fourth transformation, is once more
a church. It is said that Montalembert demanded
this last change as a part of the price of his adhesion, and that of the Jesuits generally, to the cause
of Louis Napoleon.

first article which in a non-official paper appears in the Paus, from the pen of M. de la outrophiere. It was a land to be worse than the situa ion before the 2d of December; and that if the Constitution and the Assembly have been swept away, the Republic and universal suffrage remain

Several distinguished members of the Legitimist and Orleanist parties have sent in their adhesion to the Government. On the statement of a London journal, that the Prince de Joinville and the Duke d'Aumale intended to place themselves at the head of a movement in France, there has been a meeting of some of the chiefs of the Orleanist party, at which it was unanimously resolved to write to the Prince and declare that they could not support any attempt on his part to keep up a civit war.

During the firing of the troops on the 4th, Colonel Stuart and family of NewsYork nar-rowly escaped from the balls that entered their apartments in the same house. Some soldiers of the orce existed in 1848, was crossing the Pont St. Michel on Thursday, carrying ammunition and two poignards, with which he threatened the Garde Republicaine, stationed in videties on the bridge. He was arrested and taken to the Prefecture of Police, where he was recognized as having formerly been an agent of Causicières. As he had resisted and threatened the guards who conducted him, he was shot, by order of the captain, in the Rue de Jerusalem.

The following is an extract from a Surgeon's letter, dated Paris, Dec 5:

"I cannot now give you much account of the awful reenes that happened here yesterday. I narrowly escaped being shot in the street, as many were and having entered my hotel in the Boulevards, which were filled with thousands of troops, a sudden discharge of muskerry took place along the whole line—volley after volley not a house, scarcely a window, was spared, whether containing combants or not. Before I could rush from my room masket balls entered by the window, from which I had retreated but a step or two. In another room was a Russian family, the brother, a fine young man, and his sister were both struck by balls while hastening from the room with their mother. The lady had her hand shattered, the brother was shot in the chest.

"I have seddom felt a more intense pleasure in my profession, than in being able to give immediate arsistance to these poor persons, for which otherwise they must have waited many hours. They displayed a beautiful and generous devotion, each beg-The following is an extract from a Sur-

wise they must have waited many hours. They dis-played a beautiful and generous devotion, each beg-ging me to attend first to the other. There is a house opposite ours that is breached by cannon shot fired into it at a few feet distance. The loss of life, which will never be published, must have been awful. With characteristic peculiarity, after the troops had performed their unworthy task, the militroops had performed their unworthy task, the minitary surgeons, at night, went from house to house to
see after the wounded. One of them told me he had
just seen 66 dead and 80 wounded in our immediate
neighborhood. The greater part of the injured are
non-combatants, suddenly surprised in the streets or
struck down, unsuspecting danger in their own
homes. Such scenes—fit enough, perhaps, for the
storming of an Arab town—with an indiscriminate
attack on unresisting houses, were never before
known, even in Paris."

State of the Provinces.

It will be very long before any complete and truthful history can be compiled of what has passed in the departments since the eventful 2d of December. The press of Paris is annihilated, the telegraph works only under the orders or by the permission of the Government, every country newspaper attempting to convey any unofficial intelligence, is instantly seized, and all letters addressed from the is instantly seized, and all letters acdressed from the provinces to Representatives or other distinguished persons, are either opened or detained at the Postofice. By what slow degrees the truth oozes out will therefore be readily conceived. Thus much, however, is now certain, that in very many parts of France, and more particularly in the ceutral and southern provinces, the news of the comp detay was the signal for the outbreak of civil war which lasted for several days, and has been attended with frightful loss of life.

That the risings are everywhere put down, we are That the risings are everywhere put down, we are

ful loss of life.

That the risings are everywhere put down, we are now informed by the same authority that three or four days ago would have had it believed that enthusiashe demonstrations of joy were the only exceptions to the unruffed tranquality of the country. It is also asserted that the resistance has in every instance been the work of "anarchists," "demagogues," "socialists," or "red republicans," bent only upon pillage, violation and murder. It may be so. But the same thing has been said with regard to the resistance in Paris, and yet we all know that the slendth houses on either side of the Boulevards, extending for the length of an English mile between the Maison Doree and the Port St. Denis, which may now be seen riddled with the builets of the soldiery from the ground floor to the fifth story, are not imhabited by persons of that description.

It is, however, clear, not only from the almfasions but from the conduct of the Government, that the tranquality said to be reestablished, is of the most hollow description. Every day a fresh Department is declared to be in a state of siege. Martial law is evidently about to become the common law of

as so quiet that the state of stege was a supwas so quiet that the state of riege was asset to haver, which would not have been decreed but for some accidental absence of a civil functionary. In to day's *Manuferr**, however, it appears that the prefect of the Gironde, M. Haussmann, availing himself of the state of siege, has thought it necessary to decree that no person shall be allowed to remain stationary in any street that any assemblinge in the street will be considered as an act of aggression. street will be considered as an act of aggression, and will be dispersed without previous notice by

and will be dispersed without previous notice by military force that any individual bearing arias, whether conceased or otherwise, will be treated with the utmost rigor of martial law, and that any cafe or public house kept open after hours, or used as a resort of agitators, will be shut up.

During Fricay and Saturday last the streets of Bordenux were repeatedly sweet by charges of General d'Arbouville's cavairy, and it prisoners were made. It is mentioned besides that other arrests of persons well known in political circles in Bordeaux were vaguely spoken of. Troops have been sent to Langon, higher up the Garonne, where disturbances have broken out.

In the Haute, Vienne a combat took place.

In the Haute-Vienne a combat took place between one hundred and fifty men armed with guns, hatchets, pitchforks, and scythes, and a body or fifty hussars and six gendarmes, added by M. Ruchand, the cure of Saint Soniet at the head of twenty-two armed peasants. The conflict was obstinate. Seven in surgents were severely wounded and thirty prison-

A detachment of 500 men have been embarked from Bordeaux on board a steamboat for Mormande, where grave disorders, it was said, had burst out. Half a battery of artillery and 100 cav-sity had set out some hours before by land for the

The latest government news state that in the Drome the insurgents are routed, but that several gendarines have been killed or wounded. In the Lot et-Garonne at Agen, a social-

ist attempt to take possession of the town by sur-surplife has been defeated. General Pelein and M. Carlier arrived with reenf roemerts at Changey on the 3th. The courts-martial were constantly sitting. Telegraphic dispatches from Toulon state

that Quiers was reduced. Several gendames were messacred, the Mayor had been wounded and im-prisoned, the barracks were robbed and burned, the tax gatherer's house plundered, and the clerks In the Nieyre 500 insurgents have been

taken printers. The cure of Neuvi was dangerously wounded by an insurgent, who was immediately tried by court martial and shot. Trials upon a gigantic scale, before both civil and mintary tribunals, on all over the country

The district comprised between Claimecy, department of the Nievre, and Coulonges-sur-Yosne, department of the Yonne, has been the theater of grave disturbances. In every commande bands attempted to possess themselves of the matries, in order to seize the arms of the National Guard. In resisting one of these bands, a gentleman named Posseaux was killed. One portion of these insurgents proceeded to Clamecy, where they committed excesses which have been stready stated, another marched on Coulanges sur-Yonne, but the inhabitants resisted, and for three days prevented the insurgents from forcing their way note the town. A great number of smaller communes were, however, disarmed and sacked. The toesin was accorded. At last expresses succeeded in reaching Auxorre, and vigorous measures were tounediately taxen. Some engagements subsequently took place between the "brigands" and the military, and the former were everywhere defeated. On both sides there were killed and wounded. The last accounts from Auxoric represent that the rioters were everywhere cefeated. On both sides there were killed and wounded. The last accounts from Auxoric represent that the rioters were everywhere touted, except at La Puisage, but that military forces were being seat against them there. The district comprised between Clameev,

ry forces were being sent against them there. In the Ain, near Villars, a conflict has taken place between a squadron of General Castel-lane's dragoons and a large body of insurgents, in which the latter were routed and 4 prisoners taken. In a similar affair at Baye-le Chatel, 5 prisoners were

At Bezier, a large armed band, 2.000 in number, surrounded the matte. A volley was fired at them, which killed S and wounded several. They then fled, but shortly afterward returned with recoforcements and fell upon two gentlemen. M. Bernard and Vercher, whom they killed and mutilated with hatchets. They were afterward driven out of the town by the troops. At Caspestang scenes nearly smaller are said to have occurred.

At Meyannes, Castelsarrasin, and Maissac, there have been risings, but, so far as yet known, without resulting in bloodshed. A large number of prisoners have been made, who are forthwith to be tried at Toulouse. At Montpellier, General Rostolan has taken 124 nrt hards. s taken 174 prisoners.

has taken 174 prisoners.

The For Bretonne, published at St. Brieuc, in the Cotes du Nord contains an emphatic profest against the usurpation of December 2, and adhesion to the resolution signed by the representatives in the mairie of the 10th arrondissement. This protest was moved in the council-general of the Cote-d'Or, and signed by sixteen members. What is still more important, the regiment of artillery quartered at St. Briene had given votes against the President. The neumerical councils of Launioa, Treguler and other towns in the same department, had also voted resolutions condemning the acts of the 2d December.

The Patrie says that it appeared to be the intention of the insurgents about Lyons to make false demonstrations, in order to divide the forces of Gen. Castellane. A considerable body of them had appeared near Crest-on-the-Drome. Two battalions

ere sent against them.
It is stated officially that complete tranquility is restored to the departments of the Eure Seme et Marne. Haute Marne, Vaucluse, Côtes-du-Nord, Dordogne, Cantal, Arriege, Eure-et-Loire Lot, Vosges, Haut-Rhin, Meuse, Côte-d'Or, and

Disturbances have taken place in the Department of the Aveyron. Intelligence reached Department of the Aveyron. Intelligence reached Rocez on the 4th that a band of armed men were about to march on the town from Villefranche.—
They arrived about the middle of the day, nominated a demagogic commission, and sent delegates to sum on the General commanding the Department to recognize it as the authority of the Department. But the delegates were arrested, and troops were sent to the town. On their arrival the insurgents dispersed ten of them were, however, arrested—Subsequently, a number of them, forming themselves into a band, marched on Villefranche, and attempted to seize on the Hôtel de Ville, but they were repulsed. Another had proceeded to Mahan, where it captured the Hotel de Ville and a quantity of muskets of the National Guard; but the brigades of gendarmerie in the district having been hastily assembled, they dispersed. At Regnac a band attempted to force the Mayor to give them the arms of the National Guard, but by the assistance of some friends of order he succeeded in putting them to nds of order he succeeded in putting them to teen disturbed, and the immense majority of the in habitants are in favor of the cause of order.

The Arrested Generals.

Among the favorite subjects of gossip are, of course, the recent arrestations of the military leaders. It is profoundly remarked that the characters of these individuals were well illustrated by their various behavior when informed that they were prisoners. General Bedeau, whose disposition is stated to be of a willy scheming and "managing" order, entered into argument and discussion, insisted on considering the matter in a variety of lights, for the improvement of his captors' minds, and finally arrayed himself on grands tense, in order to avail himself of whatever influences his uniform should chance to possess with those he might meet with on his way. Among the favorite subjects of gossip with on his way.

Net so the Gen. Chargarnier. As the officials en-

with on his way.

Not so the Gen. Changarnier. As the officials entered he snatched up a brace of pistols, and exclaimed, "Jesus arme." The chief quietly replied that he saw such was the case, and that he was well aware that Gen. Changarnier, by discharging his weapons, could kill a couple of those who had come to take him. But he suggested this course would scarcely be attended with appreciable advantages, in asmuch as the house was enteure by soldiers, so that the General's escape would be impossible; and as, moreover, the ultimate result would assuredly to a prompt trial and a dishonorable excousion. These arguments had weight with the hasty but sensible Changarnier, who thereupon laid down his pixels and surrendered his person.

Not so, again, with the aniable Cavaignac. The gentier occupation in which he had lately been engaged had probably softened his heroic spirit, and upon his being aroused from his slumbers and informed that he was arrested, he placidly remarked, "Cest mate." and, rubbing his eyes, requested to be apprized whether he might be permitted to dress himself, adding, in the most courteous manner, that his toilet would not detain him long. Being entreated to make his arrangements precisely in the way most agreeable to himself, he rose, went through the toilet duties with the most perfect com-

way most agreeable to himself, he rose, went through the toilet duties with the most perfect com-posure and completeness, and then, presenting him-self with a bow to the officer, politely declared him-

self with a bow to the officer, politicly deciared himself, A was orders.

It is, I trust, not below "the dignity of history" to
add, that General Cavaignae forthwith addressed a
letter to the young lady whom he was so shortly to
have espoused, in which he chivalrously declared
that he conceived that the event which had occurred
that entirely deprived him of any right to consider
her bound by engagements made with a fee man,
and he formally released her from any such ties. If
I may state this, I must claim leave to add, for the
admiration of all who can appreciate high-mindedness that the lady promptly and gracefully replied
that, so far from considering the event in question as
having released her from a tie in which she took
so much pride, it had, if possible, rendered her ensanctment more binding than before.

From which hittle romance let us pass to the very
unromantic conduct of Col. Charras, who, being
also captured in bed, refused to get up, refused to
dress himself, or to allow himself to be dressed;
swore that, if taken at all, he would be takan exchemise, and was, into the bargain, taken at his word—
being bundled up with such bedelothes as came
readlest and in that unseemly guise thrust into a

being bundled up with such bedelother as came readlest, and in that unseemly guise thrust into a vehicle and conveyed to prison. Gen. Lamoriciere made a determined resistance of a more soldierly

France. The news yesterday was, that Bordeaux | kind but the impression seems to be that the ac count of it which found its way into print was much exaggerated, and that no particular harm was done. [Correspondent of the Chronicle.

Louis Blanc on the Usurpation

t Editor of The Landon Daily New Sin: It is cruel to be compelled again to take up the pen, when the soul is horror strucken, and the hand seeks as word.

There are thous, however of which it is about

honever, of which it is absoin my own country, memeriarily crushed, the

dumb. I have recourse to that of a free

Nothing is finished, Sir. A mock Casar, sup-peried by his drunken practorian guares, cannot im-pose himself on France. It is not by cannon shot that the French revolution can be driven back.

that the French revolution can be griven sack.—
Nothing is finished.

This is what every one says, it is at least what every one thinks. If I had only to prove this, my letter would be useless.

But one fact stands forth in the history of our recess disasters, unforeveen, strange, most important to explain, and or which the key is to be found in the information which I have received since my denait. information which I have received since my depart

mormation which I have received since my departure from Lot don.

That an army of 100,000 men, disciplined, experienced, formed of chosen regiments, and supported by a formidable artillery, should have held Paris in check—Paris taken unprepared—Paris long since disarmed—Paris without annuantion and without pikes—what is there surprising in this? And yet, had the failbourgs thrown themselves on masse into the insurection, of two things one would assuredly have happened. Either this army of 100,000 men would have been destroyed, or Louis Bonaparte would have been destroyed, or Louis Bonaparte would have reaped the executable distinction of remaining erect amid corpses are runs—so great is the intreputity of the people of Paris, such is the Gerotion, such the intelligence which it brings to the combats of liberty. But the working men, taken en masse, have not engaged in the struggle. That is certain. Why is

Why! Because their first words were "C'est bion Why! Because their first words were "C'est bies att." when they heart of the dissolution of the Assembly which had stekened and disgusted them, when they heard of the arrest of M. Taiers, who had speken of them as the vile multitule; of the arrest of General Cavaignac, who, in the month of June, had fired upon and decuasted their ranks, and of General Changarnier, of whom the reactionists beasted as a captain capable of insulting by the use of the whip, as well as of striking with the sword. Placed between the maintenance of the robber

of the whip, as well as of striking with the sword. Placed between the maintenance of the robber law of May and the pretended restitution of universal suffrage, between the danger of a monarchical restoration and that of a sham Republic, between the obstinate denial of its rights and a hypocritical homage rendered to his sovereignty, the people retired, leaving the field to the two tyranness, of which one would serve to destroy the other, and reserving its blood for less equivocal triumphs. The defeat of the Tresident—might it not result in the reinstallais blood for less equivocal triumphs. The defeatof the President—might it not result in the reinstallation of the Assembly, repudiating the people in insurrection after having drained its life blood, proclaiming itself the only legitimate power, taking possession of the army, creating for its own purpores a Parliamentary Dictator, and taking into the service some new ill-omened hero of June, and then, with leaded cannon turned against the people, how could they come and demand a reckoning i om their new master!

their new maste It is true that the victory of the President was

It is true that the victory of the President was also in immense peril. But here at least one resource remained to try—the vote. It is true on the other hand, that the people once master of the streets, would have been more in a position to dictate than submit to Liwa; but it had air adv so often had to see, in the confusion which follows a battle, France robbed of the price of the victory which had been gained. Distrust had even been shown towards it, and in its turn it was distrustful. The other day the Times, speaking for the representatives of the hour gained. representatives of the horrzeoisie, supposed them to say. Non tair auxilio nee defensoribus istis. Alas' the people on its side, with regard to the representatives of the horrzeoisie, has but the very same sentiment which these words express. Here is the horrible, the melancholly fatality which has dominated the recession.

God grant that this experience may be profitable to all. It has become absolutely necessary that the bongcoiste should lay on one side its unjust supprisons, stretch a friendly hand to the people, and consent henceforth to be one with it. Here is the only safety of liberty and civilization. How profound and terrible a lesson! The members of the parliamentary majority had triumphantly inaugurated the system of the state of siege—and behold they themselves are made to underso its unmost rigors.

God grant that this experience may be profitable

rigo its utmost rigors.
They had disarmed their fellow citizens, and beho'd

They had disarmed their follow citizens, and behold arms are wanting against the sanguinary domination of the solder.

They had never ceased to decry the Constitution; by their law of May they had destroyed it and the Constitution is no longer a protection to them.

They had allowed the principle of national representation to be odiously outraged in the persons of their colleagues of the Left; and drunken corporate now lay rough hande upon shem.

When the Mountain revolted against the people being called the vile multitude, they called out with insolent irony, "allons done;" and when they seek a people ready to fight for their quarrel, those who would have combated may say. "And is, then, the vile multitude, which is not fit to vote, fit to die! allons dene."

This is the immortal lesson contained in the events which have now occurred. I repeat it—let its bearing be studied, let it be understood. The burgeoiste and the people must be one, and all is

And when I say "all is saved," I speak not only of France.

of France.

To divide Europe into three great empires—a Russian expire extending to Constantinople; an Austrian empire, with the definitive annexation of Italy; a French empire with the addition of Belgium. From this new holy alliance between three great despotic empires to cause to arise a war to t against the Democratic party, and against the Lib-eral and Constitutional party, to extinguish beneath the armies, tread what the absolutist powers call the the armies, tread what the absolutist powers call the revolutionary flame—that is to say, whatever lights the human spirit on the way of progress—and if Eagland resists to crush her........ Such is the plan (who can doubt it longer 'j--such is the scarlegious plan of which the sack of Paris is the commencement, and for the accomplishment of which Louis Bonapart has delivered France into the hands of French Cossacks.

On the reality of this plan, and on the abominable on the reality of this plan, and on the abominable complicity which binds to the fortune of the Emperor Nicholas the ambition of Louis Bonaparte, I may be able very shortly to publish some proofs, which I am now in course of collecting. We can then judge of the important influence which Russian gold exercises in the humiliation and misfortunes of France.

France.

Meanwhile, Sir, it is indispensable that Europe should how that the issue of these last events is attributable neither to the indifference of the people, nor to the cooling of its spirit—nor, least of all, to its Bonapartism—a word impossible to write without these.

a blush.

And this will remain true, even should the result of a shameless management of the vote appear to indicate the contrary. No, no, the people of France has not deserted all its traditions of courage, of noble pride, of devotion to liberty. Adopting the France has not deserted all its traditions of courage, of noble pride, of devotion to liberty. Adopting the famous expression which Sieyes applied to the Assembly of 1709, failen for a moment under the blow of brute force—" The people is to-day what it was before."

Louis Blanc.

GERMANY.

Dec. 9, 1851.

Opinion of the Usurpation. The Prussian Military Journal has an article on Louis Bonaparte's usurpation, which, as giving the ophnions of soldiers upon military revolu-tions, may be interesting to our readers. The writer

tions, may be interesting to our readers. The writer says!

What has happened and what is yet to happen is not the end but the beginning of an unknown something, perhaps great enough to shake the world. An army that feels its power, and suddenly sees the proof of it before it, will use and apply it, and as barricades will no longer give it much to do, the regiments will become parliamentary councils, where will be discussed what further is to be done.

The "intelligence of the bayonets"—a puppet which has been played with from the tribune—has been embodied, is present, has been employed, and ite all-crushing activity has been employed, and ite all-crushing activity has been recognized. It is a gloomy prelude, even though a momentary advantage should spring from it. If the French army withstands this temptation, the most fatal of all, it will be truly worthy of all admiration. We admit that our heart beats when we reflect on all the possible consequences. A legitimacy defended by an army is wonderfully strong, a legitimacy created by the army has no future.

AUSTRIA.

The Mother and Sisters of Kossuth.

We read in a letter from Pesth of the lat: The house occupied by the mother and sisters of Kossuth, opposite the Karoly Palace, was surrounded in the night, and perquisitions were made in their apartments. Kossuth's sisters, Meedames Ruthay and Messelengi, and the tutor of the latter's children. and Messelengi, and the tutor of the latter's children, were afterwards removed to another part of the building. The mother of Kossuth obtained permission to remain in her spartment, but she was placed under the surveillance of the police. The tutor was subsequently put in wons.

Things in the Provinces.

The news from the provinces grow more and more discouraging. The Archduke Albert, unable to caim the excitement of men's minds in Hungary has returned to Vienna, in alarm for fresh instructions. In Italy an organized system of terrorism has commenced, which might be compared with the Whiteboy days in Ireland, and the Austrian efficials receive daily threats of assassination, contained in anonymous letters mysteriously delivered.

Jellachich, the Ban of Croatia, is at open difference

Continued on Eighth Page.